

NCLE SAM is leading the nations of the world in the establishment and maintenance of schools for the instruction and practical training of men for service in the army hospital

This corps is a part of the "mercy and help" department of the nation's great fighting force, and it is one of the few agencies for the preservation of life in an organization which is significant of the country's force of destruction. There are but two schools in the world which have for their sole object the training of men for service in the hospital corps. The larger of these institutions is that maintained by the United States army at Barracks, and is under the direction of Mal. Wm. C. Borden, surpeon United States army, who is in command of the hospital, while the other is located at the Presido. in San Francisco. In these two schools recruits life are receiving instruction

daging, carrying the injured to the field by the company officers and post comhospitals, with and without litters, and mander. other exercises of the more spectacular nature, the members of the corps are daily receiving indoor instruction in hospital work, nursing, diet cooking, pharmacy-clerical work and other subjects which are intended to fit them for hearts a special according to the number of months the members have been under instruction. Each month a class numbering intended to fit them for hospital service.

No other nation maintains schools of this until the Spanish-American war the num-ber of men instructed and sent out was

DIET COOKING TAUGHT BY TRAINED NURSE

method and character of the instruction and by the reorganization of the corps.

During the past few years the school of instruction at the general hospital here alone has sent out annually about 300 men trained to properly care for the sick and wounded, both on the field of battle and in post hospitals in times of war and of

The Hospital Corps is a part of the medical department of the United States army. and the two training schools for this particular branch of the service are officially the Army General Hospital, Washington designated as "Hospital Corps companies of instruction." The school at the general hospital is known as Company A, Hospital Corps.

The course of instruction in the school, for recruits, covers a period of four months, and in addition to discipline it embraces the following subjects: Duties of a soldier, and being drilled for hospital duty at the various army posts in the states and in our island possessions, and for actual service on the field of battle in time of war.

At the Washington beyender war, day At the Washington barracks every day ances; materia medica and pharmacy, care the year, excepting Sundays, a company of animals, clerical work and field work. of more than 100 men may be seen on the parade grounds engaged in drills of an interesting character, which are calculated to fit them for the merciful duties of caring for their sick and wounded comrades in the course of the subjects mentioned. At the close of each course all of the student solutions. e Sam's army. In addition to the diers are examined in the subject gone over training in field work, which includes the bearing of first aid to the wounded, ban- are given finely engraved certificates signed

approximately twenty-five men on the av-erage is graduated and sent out to the distinctive character in connection with its army, and even with this government these schools are of comparatively recent institution. The training of men for hospital school averages about 100 or 110 men. work, prior to their taking to the field, was begun by the United States in 1893, but up the litter drills and work of that character, is probably of greater interest than the in-door features of the training. Each member very small. When the war began, how-ever, the necessity of providing just such army haversack, and in addition the hostrained men was emphasized and the work pital man carries a pouch, which apparent-of preparing a competent hospital army ly has a capacity for as many different

five inches deep, there is room for a case containing scissors, pins, needles, thread, etc.; a roll of wire gauze, a flask with aromatic spirits of ammonia, a case knife, six packages of prepared bandages, six gauze bandages, a spool of plaster and other little things that the hospital man may wish to take with him.

The Hospital Corps men carry no weapons, with the exception of a big "bolo" knife. This knife is "fearfully and wonderfully made." It has a handle about five inches long and an inch and a half thick while the blade is more than a foot long and about two and a half inches wide across the end, which is semi-circular. This savage-looking knife was patterned after purposes. Among other things, it is used as a weapon of defense in cases of emergency. Then, again, it may be used for cutting grass, cutting down small trees, ting underbrush for firewood, carving a beef-in fact, it is a mighty handy implement to have around in time of war or

With this equipment the members of the corps appear each afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock for drill. In order that the members may have practical experience some of the new recruits are detailed as patients and impersonate wounded soldiers on the battlefield. A couple of the hospital men come upon the supposedly wounded soldier and immediately proceed to locate his injuries. Assuming that the patient has been badly wounded and is in need of immediate treatment, the two members of the corps place him on the litter and hurry him to a shady spot if one is close at hand, then producing the required ban-dages or other appliances from the pouch they bind up the soldier's wounds without trained men was emphasized and the was replaced and the was actively forwarded. After the close of the was actively forwarded. After the close of the war the efficiency of the training and of the service was increased by changes in the magician. In this pouch, which is about performed the wounded man is made as the magnetic pouch in the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the required bar. In the care of the producing the producing

RAW RECRUITS

comfortable as possible on the litter and the bearers carry him to the hospital, where he is turned over to the care of the

physician. In some cases high fences may be en-countered and the men are drilled how to overcome this obstacle when bearing a badly wounded patient. At times a single hospital man will come upon a wounded soldier on the field. He examines the soldier's wounds and administers first aid and then, since he has no assistance, the hospital man adopts the only course in the pital man adopts the only course in the emergency and carries the patient on his back to the field hospital. This is no easy feat for the uninitiated, but the members of the corps are trained how to do it.

There are several ways of carrying a to pitch, strike and pack a field hospital, how to load patients into the ambulance, how to ride horseback and various other

details in connection with matters per-taining to the hospital man's duties in the field. In all of these things the members of the corps are given practical instruction every week day.

In the course of instruction under the subject of first aid to the wounded the members of the corps not only receive practical experience at the bedside in the hospital but are taught the nature.

hospital. They are instructed how to treat cases of asphyxiation, drowning, uncon-sciousness, fractures, gunshot wounds in various parts of the body and, in fact, all he kinds of injuries that a soldier is likely to incur.

One of the most interesting features of the indoor training is the instruction in liet cooking. This course is intended to give the men a good working knowledge of how to prepare the various articles of diet furnished for the sick in military hospitals, and the instruction is given by a trained nurse. Each man in the corps is required to roll up his sleeves and delve corps.

Not a very large variety of medicines wounded comrade without the use of lit- and drugs is used in the army field hosters, different methods being employed for pitals, but the hospital men are given wounds in different regions of the body, practical instruction in the properties of and each member of the hospital corps is these drugs and the proper doses. Phartaught the best and the proper method.

In the field work the men are instructed macy and materia medica are also taught how to make splints and apply them, how to improvise litters out of blankets, how proportion of these students become capproportion of these students become cap-able and competent army dispensing clerks.

Instruction in nursing is also given by a trained nurse and the men are taught how to shake up the mattress, spread the sheets and arrange the quilts and blankets with the proficiency of a good house-wife. They are also taught how to take temperatures, make out charts, prepare solutions, dressings, &c., and, in addition, particular attention is given to instruc-tion in the care of helpless and uncon-

vriting letters and various other features of office routine.

CLASS IN DISPENSARY WORK

These features described are merely a few of the many things the members of the army hospital corps are taught to do in the brief term of four months. It is not a very long term, and yet the work has been made so practical and systematic that the men learn rapidly, and experience has proved the efficiency of the instruction. For the last three years the company has

taken part in the encampment of the Na-tional Guard of Pennsylvania at Mt. Gretna and Gettysburg, marching to and from the place of encampment with full field hospital equipment and transportation, and instructing the National Guard in the duties of the hospital corps in the field in time of The company also took part in the field maneuvers of the army at West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley, Kan., in 1903, and at Manassas, Va., last fall, dividing upon arrival at these points, each division forming base for the organization of the different field hospitals, ambulance companies, medi cal supply depots, etc., required in the operations of an army in the field. In attending the state encampment at Gettys-burg and the maneuvers at Manassas the company spent nearly three months in the

usually takes the field with several of the mental hospitals and assigning subdivisions of the company to the different organiza-tions for the purpose of instruction and experimentation, remaining in the field from three to four weeks.

The school of instruction for the Hospi-

tal Corps is no longer on an experimental footing. There is a great demand for the services of these men trained in Uncle Sam's army schools, and in several instances professional nursing schools have applied for some of the graduates. The student officers of the medical department of the army, during their eight months' course at the Army Medical College in this city, are also instructed in the field work, &c., of the army Hospital Corps.

* * * The Hospital Corps is composed of noncommissioned officers and privates, the

and of this number approximately 300 are sergeants first class, 500 are sergeants, 20 are corporals, and the remainder are privates of the first class and pri-vates. The compensation of members of the corps is greater than that of non-commissioned officers and privates in other branches of the service. The privates in the corps receive a monthly salary of \$16; privates of the first class, \$18; corporals, \$20; sergeants, \$25, and sergeants of the first class, \$45. In addition to this salary these men receive their clothing and rations, which is an item worthy of consid-

Perhaps no other branch of the army ervice offers so many opportunities to the enlisted men as the army Hospital Corps. At the present time there are many vacancles for non-commissioned officers, The chances for promotion are numerous, for the members are in demand. The per-sonnel of the corps is also of a very high standard, since the special character of the duties and of the instruction requires men of intelligence and good habits. It is learned that there are enlisted in the corps lawyers, doctors, and even young preachers, in ddition to many clerks and young men of various other occupations.

The company for instruction at the General Hospital here is in command of First Liuet. Harry L. Glichrist, with First Lieut. F. A. Dale as assistant, and the following non-commissioned officers as assistant instructors: Sergeant (first class) Frederick Thomas, Sergeant (first class) Julius Leiblinger, Sergeant (first class) John C. Whitehead, Sergeant (first class) Glen D. Gorton, Sergeant William B. Seward, Sergeant Wilber D. Twitmire, Sergeant Daniel J. O'Sullivan, Sergeant Arthur S. Wood-land, Sergeant H. L. Mason, Sergeant William Johnson, Sergeant Oscar L. Hughes, Corporal Louis Ohnemus, Corporal Andrew Duncan. The company has been recently installed in one of the large barracks at

commissioned officers and privates, the companies being commanded by officers of the medical department, of which the corps is a branch. There are now in service to the United States has taken a step in advance of the other nations with respect to about 3,000 members of the Hospital Corps, at least one branch of army organization.

The Misdemeanors of Nancy. ELEANOR HOYT. Where Friendship Ceases.

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The situation is complicated by the fact ble for its debut. Many feminine names that the two men are joint owners of a bachelor apartment near Washington square, and even if they go out to meals and leave their cook to a life of inglorious ease, they are fairly sure to fall over each

other in the hall several times a day. The obvious moral of the tale seems to the that no Damon and Pythias should strain the bonds of mutual liking to the point of living together. The Elysian Fields could never live up to their reputation if the Blessed were expected to breakfast in company. Still this Washington square apartment scheme worked beauti fully for months. It would still be running smoothly, on pneumatic tires, were it no for Nancy-and though that young woman isn't to blame, she will be held responsible for the trouble. The woman is always held responsible for the trouble. Adam and the man who perpetrated "cherchez la femme" have established precedents infinitely sooth-ing to their sex. Nancy's plea of not guilty would influence no masculine jury; but, in point of fact, the fates and the telegraph

company worked Rollins' undoing.
There have been many festive dinners at the bachelor apartment. Rollins and Orms-by gave them together, or thought they did. In reality, Watkins, the English but-ler, gave the dinners. He allowed the other two men to invite the guests, but reserved critical rights even in regard to that detail.

The dinners did Watkins credit. Watkins did not feel that the chosen guests invariably reflected credit upon the hosts. As he cree remarked to a sympathetic cook, "Young sible moments, but Watkins overlooks that mands enthusiastic admiration.

Rollins and Ormsby are not on good terms. | nolds 'name drifted into the bachelor aparthad dawned and faded upon the apartment horizon, and in Reynolds alone there was nothing portentous; but, taken in conjunction with an unwonted anxiety as to neckties and a forced and unnatural blossoming of sonnets, the name was alarming. Ormsbecame interested.

Rollins' peculiar uncommunicativeness inreased the interest. Miss Reynolds was, apparently, the only one fide specimen of the real thing in the oroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, but Rollins' air suggested that she was jut

away securely in a time-lock safe of which e alone knew the combination. When the respective stars of Rose and Margaret and Ruth and Gladys and their sisters were in the ascendant, Rollins Fad sung the young women's praises early and late; had talked of the loved ones ad nauseam; had taken Ormsby to call, so that he, too, might worship and adore, But, until a week before the peace and

harmony of the apartment were rent asun-der, Ormsby didn't know whether Miss Reynolds had a given name. He had labored for weeks before finding out whether she was blonde or brunette. Her local habitation was a scaled book. To suggestions that she should be included in dinner invitations, Rollins was deaf.

Ormsby concluded that the maiter was serious, and felt flattered by the logical conclusion that Rollins considered him danger ous. He even studied his good-looking fac carefully in his mirror, and decided that Rollins really wasn't such an ass as one might think. Then one day Ormsby's father came to town. Now, Ormsby's father is an institution—an institution for which his son and heir entertains a profound respect. The amount of his fortune deman's respect. men will be young men. Mrs. Ruggles, and the ladies of the stage I can understand, ma'am but them literary people!" Rollins says, it is the old gentleman's vocabulary, himself is guilty of poetry in his irrespon-

gouty foot. He forsakes everything and cleaves to the governor. In direct propor-tion to the closeness of his cleaving so does the size of the check which he will receive at parting grow and increase. Rollins usually protests against the paternal visitations. Having a tailor of his



week in New York, Rollins bore up like a rangement of golden fluffiness rippling into He even seemed to take on new "The old gentleman will get in tomorro

"Yes," said Ormsby.
"Tren, of course, you'll have to dine with him tomorrow evening?"

he asked.

"Sure thing." They separated for the day. The next morning at the breakfast table Rollins mentioned casually that he expected a young married couple of their acquaintinwardly cursing himself for a blundering fool. This was Dick's break. There was ance to dine with him in the evening. "Sorry you can't be here, old chap," he

added, genially.
Ordinarily Ormsby leaves his office at o'clock, but that afternoon, as luck and the typewriter would have it, he was shockingly delayed. He had promised to join his father at the hotel at 6 o'clock. At 6:45 he rushed home to dress, reflecting gloomly the while that the governor was probably making the air around him violently ultra-marine and preparing for the prodigal son a variety of veal that would be swallowed In the hall he met Watkins. There were

no signs of prospective festivity in the dining room. "Where's the dinner party?" he asked, as he jammed pearl studs into a dress shirt. "The cook left at noon," said Watkins, with the solemn joy of one who announces

dire calamity. "The deuce she did! Then the dinner's "Mr. Rollins telegraphed to the guests

"Where's Rollins?" "He's gone to get the young lady who was coming, sir. He's going to take her to dinner and to the theater." "Young lady! Why, he didn't say—who was she, Watkins?"

"I couldn't say, sir. Mr. Rollins didn't mention the name." Ormsby was struggling with his tie. dropped the conversation, also several expressions more forcible than Christian in egard to the man who first invented neck-

The door-bell rang.
Watkins disappeared.
Ormsby, picking up his overcoat and looking around hopelessly for his opera hat, heard a soft femining block saying:
"Mr. Bolling block box 22"

"Mr. Rollins lives here?" "Yes, miss," came in Watkins' best com pany accents, "but he isn't in at present There was a note of embarrassment and

whole gamut of surprise in the echo.
"No, miss. He's gone out to dinner and the theater. "But you are entertaining at dinner this evening?

The embarrassment had deepened. The surprise had melted into consternation. "I beg pardon, miss, but the cook left, unexpected like, at noon, and Mr. Rollins had to telegraph the guests not to come.'
There was a gasp, distinctly audible in He drew aside the curtain and steppe

into the hall. Watkins obliterated himself. A Vision in a soft, shimmering pink gown and hood and a long cloak of lace and fur stood in the doorway. Her head was held very high. Her cheeks were uncommonly pink. The gray eyes that met Ormsby's were half indignant, half amused, wnolly Ormsby didn't know her. He felt con

winced, at once, that not knowing her had been a bit of beastly bad luck.

"I have come to dinner," said the Vision firmly, but with a lurking dimple threatening to dash into the open.

"I have come to dinner," said the Vision threatening to dash into the open.

"I have come to dinner," said the Vision expected to know anything about the felephone numbers of cab stables, even whom she heard them called. Occasionally a men-"for his father was a gentleman, Mrs. Chugwater—"Josiah, what is the 'yellowing about the telephone bell rang furiously.

The firmly, but with a lurking dimple threaten being deprived of his chum's society. However, when on this particular occasion a dispatch announced to low, jr., dances to strings attached to the drawing from, occasion a dispatch announced to low, jr., dances to strings attached to the drawing firmly, but with a lurking dimple threaten low phone numbers of cab stables, even when of the light dash into the open of the light dash into the open of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of cab stables, even when of the lurking dimple threaten of

gold-brown shadow.
"I was invited to dine here at 7," she said.

you, by any chance, save the chaperon's Ormsby's attention was gliding giddily over the ripples, but he tried to pull himself "I suppose the other people got their tele-grams. Nobody's here. I don't understand. Dick has gone to—I suppose—he didn't tell—" He was stammering joyously and

no reason why he should be embarrassed.
"I think you must be Mr. Ormsby," said Vision. "My name is Nancy Reynolds. A great light broke upon Ormsby's brain, and an unholy joy took possession of his

So this was Rollins' little game! Verily, the gods were good. "It is awfully unfortunate," he said feel-ingly. "There has been some mistake about

the telegram. He will be dreadfully cut He didn't mention that Rollins was, at that moment, on his way to take the young woman to dinner and to the theater. Why go into details?

"I've sent away my cab. Really you know, it is all rather provoking."
The Vision was evidently irritated. As evidently, her sense of humor was wrestling with her wrath. Moreover, if gray eyes are to be believed, she did not consider it neces-sary to visit her anger upon the innocent

friend of the guilty Rollins. Ormsby looked at the eyes, and threw his chum overboard without a shadow of compunction. After all, Rollins hadn't played

"I will telephone for a cab, but you mustn't stand here in the hall. Won't you come in and wait?" She hesitated, then followed him down the narrow hall to the drawing room.

afraid it is all distinctly unconventional. Bachelor apartments and a strange young man and no chaperon within seventy blocks.
Will you please tell the cabman to hurry?" Ormsby obeyed orders. It comforted his soul to realize that New York cabmen are Impervious to such orders.

After telephoning he sat down across the

room from Nancy and gave himself up to the joy of it. For the first time he realized that a slender figure in rosy pink and a crown of red gold hair might glow and flame against a green background. Incidentally, he reflected that he had been altogether wrong when he guyed Rollins about buying that impossible old oak chair. Or course it did look more or less like a stage throne, but when there is a chance of entertaining a queen— Only he wished she wouldn't stroke that carved griffin on the chair arm, and that that other grinning beast wouldn't lay his head against her soft white shoulder. Some way or other it seemed so d—d impertinent and familiar. There is the making of a first-rate Turk in Ormsby. He didn't mention his feeling about the griffins. On the contrary, he talked of "shoes and ships and sealing wax" with laudable gravity. Ormsby is a gentle-man, if his tendencies are Turkish. Still, in his heart, he was glad that he had had the forethought to telephone to 63d street

vision died away in a glow of rose, pink and spread across his countenance and bade fair red gold. One's readiness to pay the piper to meet at the back of his head.

"Oh! That you, Dick?" he said, in honey-"It's a terrible grind on Dick," said Dick's chum, with fine relish. Nancy looked pathetic. When Nancy drifts into gentle pathos, men who know her will reach for ward; wasn't it? I understand how you

"My sympathy is all for myself," she aid. "Of course this is all very charming," she added, with a glance that neutralized the chill into which her first remark had cast Ormsby and raised his temperature to fever heat, "but-but it really is embarrassing and--" she blushed. Booby always says that the blush is more fatal

than the pathos.
She looked at Ormsby doubtfully. with a little outburst of friendly confidence, leaned toward him. "It's worse than embarrassing," she said; "it's tragic! My mother has gone out for dinner, and she told both maids they might go and stay until nine o'clock." until nine o'clock."

Ormsby arose to the occasion. He beleved he had evolved a glittering idea without assistance. Bobby would have known Ormsby's guardian angel clutched at his shoulder, but Ormsby shook him off. A gout-inspired torrent of paternal opinion clamored in his ears but could not daunt

"I wish-" he began, then paused to take breath, and went on with a rush:
"I wish you would let me take you to dinner. I haven't had mine and I'd have to dine alone. (Shade of the waiting gov-ernor!) It's such foriorn work dining alone. I'd be so awfully pleased if you would go

with me.' It was out. He looked at her appre-hensively. The pink gown and hood and the stunning fur cloak that had slipped from her shoulders all seemed appallingly Philistine and conventional.

Nancy was surprised. Any one could have seen that. She was also shocked-not discouragingly shocked, however. The shading was masterly. She looked at him with her pretty head a trifle tipped to one side. "Perhaps the imposing person who open-ed the door for me can chaperon us," she said, with a touch of embarrassment. "I'm Evidently tradition and inclination were struggling within her. If Ormsby could have remembered a prayer he would have said it. He did start in on one, but he didn't know the rest of it, and, any way, it didn't

seem to fit the case.
"I'm afraid," said the Vision doubtfully (Nancy's manner is always most doubtful when her decision is most firmly made), "I'm afraid it would be very improper."

If only a fear, not a conviction barred the just why he and Rollins had put silvery way, Ormsby was ready to fight for his green paper on the wall. It was in order heart's desire.

"Oh, no; it-" he began hotly, but Nancy interrupted him:
"It isn't at all the thing to dine without a chaperon at a restaurant. Some one I know would surely be there, and these things"-she glanced down at the pink gown and the gorgeous cloak-"are rather

conspicuous.' While there was hesitancy there was hope Ormsby plunged into the breach.
"But I know a very, very quiet little place, near here. You'd never meet any of

your friends there. It's ghastly respectable and nobody there would notice anything one wore." The last two statements did not tally. The soul of respectability is criticism; but the Vision apparently didn't

"If you are quite sure—" she began.
"Positive," swore Ormsby, and his guardian angel spread his wings and fled weep-

As the young couple were leaving the apartment the telephone bell rang furiously.

the southern extremity of the grounds near the new War College. The armies of the world are constantly seeking to increase their destructive power, whether in offense or defense, and yet in modern times they are all devoting no lit-

tle share of attention to the gentle and mer-ciful occupations of saving life, relieving suffering, and eliminating the cruelties which come as inevitable incidents of war. It is conceded by army officers that there has been a great need of such men as Uncle Sam is now training in the army

life preservers, but Ormsby did not know feel. Yes; I was at home. Lucky, wasn't it?—merest accident.

"You thought there might have been some mistake about the telegram? Chance she might have come here? So clever of you, dear boy. If I had your brain, Rollins, I wouldn't write poetry with it.

"Offended? Oh, not seriously. She's still here. • • No. not waiting for you. Don't kill a herse dear hoy. She and Lare. Don't kill a horse, dear boy. She and I are

just going out to dinner.
"Fie, fie, Richard! Such langwidge! So ong, old man. He rang off. "A business matter," he explained to the Vision when he joined her. They started once more. Again the tele-

phone rang vigorously. "That," said Ormsby with an air of onviction, "is the governor." "Aren't you going back?" asked Nancy, "No; Watkins can attend to it," said

Ormsby calmly.

He breathed an inward prayer that the old gentleman might not convict him of murder by expiring in a fit of apoplectic rage, and hurried the Vision down to the 63d street cab. Later, he paid the piper. The governor left no check.

Rollins does not speak. But Ormsby swears that the dance was

New York and the City of Mexico.

From the Mexican Herald. If New York's metropolitan district is to grow as predicted, it will have to take in a section of the state of Connecticut, all of Long Island, and an extended strip of New Jersey. Motor cars and good roads would make it possible for 40,000,000 people to live relatively uncongested. Outside of the inner business center all would be one tremendous suburban district. People would live amid gardens and trees, but to feed this huge non-producing population there would have to be a corresponding

agricultural development, as we have noted. Years before all this is realized the City of Mexico will have taken in the entire federal district, and there will be here a population of two to three million people. This city is to be the railway center of the new southwest of this continent, and the whole tierra templada is to become a far more populated region and exceedingly productive. Fortunately for this city, there is ample room for growth, and for a wide extension of suburban life, within the valley. Land values are bound to increase many-fold in the next twenty-five years. Every eligible building site within fifteen miles of the city will be in demand before 1930.

And more and more will the rich men of the republic and of the United States as well, be attracted here, the wealthy Americans finding the climate agreeable for winter residence. There will never be so dense a population within this republic as will be seen around New York and at the foot of Lake Michigan, but there will be an in-crease of population corresponding to what takes place in the metropolitan centers of New York and Chicago.

Mrs. Chugwater-"Josiah, what is the 'yel-